The Enquirer.

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POETRY.

[From the Washington Union.] "STAND BY YOUR COUNTRY."

"LEAVE YOUR PRIEND, AND STAND BY YOUR COUN-TRY!" was the emphatic admonition of General Jackson to a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, who stopped at the Hermitage, and expressed to the old Hero his embarrassment between his friendship for one of the presidential candidates, and his principles in favor of the annexation of Texas.

"Stand by your country!" Let each word Sink to the soul like living flame; For, in a Patriot's heart they stirred, And from a Patriot's lips they came From one, who, although at the grave,

Still sends his voice to warn and save. "Stand by your country!" What are all The ties of friendship or of blood, When they would lure you from the call To battle for your country's good— Your country's rights? Oh! next to Heaven.

Let heart and hand to her be given "Stand by your country!" Never sleep. For many a myrmidon is near With bitter scorn and hatred deep Of all a freeman holds most dear Men who would have you bow the knee,

Like them, to ruthless Monarchy. "Stand by your country!" To the sky Let her proud banner be unroll'd, Nor to one honest heart deny The shelter of its starry told;

But hail with joy each added ray That tells of Freedom's onward way "Stand by your country!" Let no toe Pollute her soil or hover near;
And TEXAS! - Ne'er should History show

That England's "morning drum" beat there-Or that the British lion's roar Was heard on OREGON's wild shore. "Stand by your country!" Right or wrong, Be ready, in the hour of need-Though countless ills should 'round thee throng, And homes be wreck'd and bosoms bleed-

To plead her cause, and wield the brand For Freedom and your Native Land! From the Democratic Review.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN BY ALEXANDER H. EVERETT Scion of a mighty stick; Hands of iron, hearts of oak,-Pollow with unflinching tread Where the noble fathers led. Craft and subtle treachery,

Gallant youth! are not for thee Where the God within thee leads Honesty with steady eye, Truth and pure simplicity, Love that gently winneth hearts, These shall be thy only arts. Prudent in the council train,

Ready at thy country's need For her glorious cause to bleed. When the dews of night distil Upon Vernon's holy hill; Where above it gleaming far Freedom lights her guiding star

Thither turn the steady eye, Flashing with a purpose high Thither with devotion meet, Often turn the pilgrim's feet. Let thy noble motto be -the Country,-LIBERTY.-God,—the Country,—Libe Planted on Religion's rock, Thou shalt stand in every shock.

Laugh at danger, far or near,-Sparn at baseness,—spurn at fear,— Btill with persevering might, Speak the truth, and do the right. So shall peace, a charming guest, So shall bonor's steady blaze Beam upon thy closing days. Happy if celestial favor Smile upon the high endeavor Happy if it be thy call In the holy cause to fall

THE HISTORY OF LIFE Day dawned. Within a curtain room illed to faintness with perfume, A lady lay at the point of doom. Day closed. A child had seen the light, for the lady, fair and bright She rested in undreaming night Spring came. The lady's grave was green And near it oftentime was seen A gentle boy, with thoughtless mien Years fled. He wore a manly face, And struggled in the world's rough race, And won at last a lofty place. And then he died! Behold before ye,

AGRICULTURE.

Life, Death, and all there is of-Glory.

THE HESSIAN FLY. Observations communicated at the request of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, by E. C. Herrick, Labrarian of

Humanity's brief sum and story

Yale College, Connecticut. The insect commonly called the Hessian fly, which has for so many years ravaged the wheat tields of our country, appears to have been wholly unknown here before the American Revolution. It is usually stated, that the insect was first noticed in the year 1776 or 1779, on Staten Island and the Westerly end of Long Island, and was generally supposed to have been intro-duced among straw brought hither by the Hessian troops in the service of Great Britain. ravages of the insect soon attracted general at-tention; and, as early as the year 1788, serious apprehensions were excited in England that the destroyer might be conveyed thither in some cargo of wheat. The alarm there was so great, that the Government took up the matter; "the Privy Council sat day after day, anxiously debating what measures should be adopted to ward off the danger of a calamity more to be dreaded, as they well knew, than the plague or pestilence; ex-presses were sent off in all directions to the officers of the customs at the outports, respecting the examination of cargoes; despatches written to the Ambassadors in France, Austria, Prossia, and America, to gain that information, of the want of which they were now so sensible; and so important was the business deemed, that the minutes of the Council, and the documents collated from, fill upwards of 200 octavo pages."—
(Kirby and Spence, 1, 50.) On the 25th of June
of that year, an order in council was issued, prohibiting the entrance into Great Britain of wheat raised in any of the territories of the United States; intending, by this measure, to keep out the much-dreaded enemy. Soon after the arrival of the news of this order, the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania addressed a letter of in-Agriculture," who promptly replied that the plant of the wheat alone was injured, and that the in-It is sufficiently remarkable, that, although the wheat was prohibited an "entry," it was allowed to be stored; so that the Hessian fly, if concealed among the grain, would, after all, have had a good opportunity to escape into the country. In eight ten months, the Government bought the imprisoned wheat at prime cost, kiln dried it, and re-

the Revolution down to the present time, no insect in the land has received so much public attention, or has called out so many scores of pages of observation and speculation. These are to be found scattered through magazines, agricul-tural journals, and common newspapers. But, in defiance of them all, the Hessian fly continues its destructive work, and is probably as little un-der the actual control of man as it was half a

ther this insect was an original inhabitant of this country, or was imported by the Hessian soldiers, is a question not yet settled. At the time of the discussion which led to the prohibitory order, an extensive inquiry in Europe resulted in the conclusion, that the insect was wholly unknown there. Yet, in the year 1834, it was found existing in several places in Southern Europe, and injuring the wheat in the same manner as in this country. This important discovery was made by my friend, Mr. James D. Dana, who had previously been engaged with me in the exation of the Hessian fly, and was well qualified to decide upon the case. (American Jour-ual of Sciences, xli, 153.) Moreover, we have give vigor to the plant, they may be of some litan account from the vicinity of Geneva, in Switzerland, reported by Duhamel, of an insect destroying the wheat there as long since as 1732, in the insect has not made its appearance, (Ameritan Insect has not made its appearance, (Ameritan Insect has not made its appearance, (American Insect has not made its appearance).

America, what plant sustained it before wheat, rye and barley were imported? On the other hand, we have no proof that the Hessian fly has ever been found in Germany; and it is certain that, if the wheat were reaped in the ordinary manner, nearly all the available insects would be left in the stubble; and, further, the straw alleged to have been brought by the Hessians must have been that which ripened in the Summer of 1775, and from which most of the insects which it contained would have escaped before August, 1776. On a question of such uncertainty, no one need

quarrel with another's opinion.

The first scientific description of the Hessian fly was published in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of July, 1817, (No. 3, i, 45,) by the late distinguished entomologist, Thomas Say. He there gives it the systematic name of the cecidomyia destructor; and to his description adds a few remarks relative to practicable on a large scale. its habits, and furnishes, also, an account of another insect, by which the fly is often destroyed .-Without going into a minute and tedious techni-cal description, the following account is offered, as probably sufficient to enable an observer to identify the insect in its various transformations: The Hessian fly is a two-winged insect, with head, eyes and thorax, black; the head is small and depressed; the palpi (or mouth feelers) are three or four jointed, the basal one being the smallest; the antenna are about half as long as the body, and consist each of from fourteen to seventeen oval joints, besides the basal joint, which appears double: the wings are large, hairy, rounded at the tip, and have each two or three longitudinal nervures; the abdomen is of a tawny red, and furnished, irregularly, with many black hairs—consists of seven rings or segments, besides the ovipositor, which is of two sides, and of a rose-red color; the ovipositor, when extended to the utmost, is about one-third as long as the abdomen; length of body, from the front of the head to the end of the abdomen, about one eighth of an inch: the legs are long and slender, pale red, and covered sparsely with dark hair. male is equal in size to the female, but generally

about three-fourths the length of the body. about inree-lourths the length of the body. The joints of the antenne are globular, and slightly separated from each other. Several other species of the genus cecidomnia, or one closely allied to it, are common in this region. But the Hessian which I am acquainted.

The eggs are laid in the long creases or furrows

of the upper surface of the leaves (i. c. the blade or strap-shaped part) of the young wheat plant. While depositing her eggs, the insect stands with her head towards the point or extremity of the leaf, and at various distances between the point and where the leaf joins and surrounds the stalk.

The number found on a single leaf varies from a single egg up to thirty, or even more. The egg fiftieth of an inch long, cylindrical, rounded at the ends, glossy and translucent, of a pale-red color, becoming, in a few hours, irregularly spotted with deeper red. Between its exclusion and its hatching, these red spots are conti-nually changing in number, size, and position, and sometimes nearly all disappear. A little while before hatching, two lateral rows of opaque white spots, about ten in number, can be seen in each egg. In tour days, more or less, according to the weather, the egg is hatched; the little wrinkled maggot, or larva, creeps out of the delicate membraneous egg skin, crawls down the leaf, enters the sheath, and proceeds along the stalk, usually as far as the next joint below. Here it fastens, lengthwise, and head downwards, to the ten-der stalk, and lives upon the sap. It does not gnaw the stalk, nor does it enter the central cavity thereof; but, as the larva increases in size, gradually becomes imbedded in the substance of the stalk. After taking its station, the larva moves no more, gradually loses its reddish color and wrinkled appearance, becomes plump and torpid, is at first semi-translucent, and then more and more clouded with internal white spots; and, when near maturity, the middle of the intestinal parts is of a greenish color. In five or six weeks (varying with the season) the larva begins to turn brown, and soon becomes of a bright chest-nut color. In this state, the insect bears some re-semblance to a flax seed; and many observers speak of this as the flax-seed state. The larva has now become a chrysalis, or pupa, and takes no more food. The pupa within gradually cleaves off from the outer skin, and, in the course of two or three weeks, is entirely detached from it, so that

case or shell for the pupa inside. The pupa shell is, of course, in size and form, like the larva: it is oval, bulging out beneath, and the meal within. stalk; divided by cross lines into twelve segments, and is about an eighth of an inch long. Within this shell the pupa gradually advances towards the winged state; it contracts in length but not in breadth; and its skin appears covered with minute elevations. Just before evolution, we find the pupa invested in a delicate mem brane, or scarf, (which, not long previous, was sect comes forth, both from this and the pupa

and of a sort of leathery texture) has become a

shell, a perfect two-winged fly. This is, in brief, the history of an individual which has been so fortunate as to escape all the numerous enemies with which its race is surrounded from the moment the egg is deposited;

but of these, more hereafter.

In the Northern and Middle States, at least, Winter wheat is sown in September or October. Soon after the plants have appeared above ground, the Hessian ily begins to lay her eggs upon them; and this operation is continued during several weeks, according to the season. The eggs laid on the green leaves are in a few days hatched, and the young larvæ crawl down the stalk, and rent insect or its transformations. take their stations; generally clustering around the stalk at the nearest joint below. Here, by sucking of the plant, they increase in size, become full and hard, and, pressing deeply into the stalk, they impair its growth; and if their number about one joint is large, the stalk is killed. Frequently the plant, although impoverished, advan-ces far enough to head out; but when the grain begins to fill, its own weight, or perhaps the wind, causes the stalk to break down.

ry done to the wheat is occasioned by the exhaustion of the sap, and by the pressure on the yield-In five or six weeks the larvæ stop feeding, the outer skin turns brown, and within this brown and leathery case the pupe pass the Winter-generally a little below the surface of the earth. In April and May the fly is again found depositing her eggs on the same wheat, (viz: that from grain sown the preceding Autumn,) and also on the Spring wheat which has just come up. These eggs hatch, and the larve therefrom operate in the same manner as those of the Autumn previ-ous. These larvæ become pupa about the middle of June. The flies which lay their eggs in the Spring are probably in part from the puper which became such late in the preceding Autumn, and partly from puper contained in stubble left the eding Summer. The period of the existence of the Hessian fly in the pupa or flax-seed state is exceedingly variable. After much observation, my own opinion is, that, in general, puper which become such late in the Autumn evolve the

winged insect partly during the next Spring, and partly in the Summer and Autumn following .-Those pupe which become such about June evolve the winged insect partly during the next Autumn and partly during the year succeeding. The Hessian fly is attacked by numerous foes, which, in various stages of its existence, destroy a large part of every generation. Whether it has, in its winged state, any enemies, except the ordinary destroyers of flies, I know not. while lying on the leaves of the young plant, are quiry to the "Philadelphia Society for Promoting visited by a very minute four-winged insect, (a species of platygaster,) which lays in them its own eggs. From later observation, it appears

> nute parasites.
>
> The pupe, while imbedded in the stalk, are attacked by at least three different minute parasites, (four-winged hymenoptera) which, boring through the sheath of the stalk, deposite their eggs in the body within; and the latter is finally devoured by the parasite larvae. These are the principal means by which the multiplication of the Hes-

solicit at great loss, and almost immediately took off the prohibition. (Memoir of Currie, ii, 65.)

In the course of a few years after this, the Hessian fly was found in every part of our country where wheat was cultivated. From the period of the Benefit of th Although the loss annually sustained by the wheat growers of this country, in consequence of the ravages of the Hessian fly, is severe, yet it is well nigh impossible to ascertain even its pro ble amount. As long since as 1800, Dr. S. L. Mitchell, of New York, affirmed that the "insect is more formidable to us than would be an army of twenty thousand Hessians." In 1804, President Dwight, of Yale College, remarked that "this insect is teeble and helpless in the extreme. defenceless against the least enemy, and crushed by the most delicate touch; yet, for many years, it has taxed this country, annually, more, perhaps, than a million of dollars." At the present day, the amount of the injury inflicted probably far exceeds what it was forty years since; and to discover some feasible mode of exterminating the insect, or at least of arresting its ravages, is an object of great importance to this country.

Various remedial measures have, from

to time, been proposed; most of which I will here 1st. Steeping the seed wheat in elder juice, so lution of nitre, boiling water, or other liquids; or rolling in lime, ashes, or some other substance. in order to kill the eggs. But as the eggs of the Hessian fly are not on the seed-they will never

2d. Sowing seed obtained from places in which in 1823, by Raddi, of what is probably the same laso assumes the error, that the eggs are lad on the grain, and will be found, as it has often been detected of any insect of the habits of the Hessian fly, in our country, earlier than the year also assumes the error, that the eggs are lad on the grain, and will be found, as it has often proved, useless as respects this insect.

Lieuten Nortolk.

or three years, and thus to starve out the insect! This plan might be effectual, but would obviousv involve some inconveniences. 4th. Manuring the land very highly, so that

the plants will grow vigorously, and be sooner out of the way of the insect, and also better able to resist it. This proposal has some merit, but does nothing towards destroying the insect.

5th. Sowing some variety of bearded wheat, flint wheat, &c., supposed to have a harder and more solid stalk than common wheat, and better able to withstand the impression of the larvæ. A suggestion of some value, but, equally with the

th, leaves the insect unharmed.

6th Furnigating the wheat field, and sprinkling the young wheat with infusion of elder and with other steeps. If successful, which is quite uncertain, it is plain that these measures are im-

7th. Sowing Winter wheat very late in the Autumn, so that the fly shall have mostly disappeared before the plants are large enough to be attacked. No doubt this plan is to some extent useful, but the wheat sown late is in great danger of perishing during the Winter. The fly will, of course, attack it in the Spring, yet one attack will

do less damage than two
8th. Sowing oats early in the Autumn on the intended wheat field. It is supposed the fly will lay its eggs on the plant; then let them be ploughed in, and the wheat sown. The fly having nearly exhausted itself on the oats, the wheat will suffer less. This plan may possibly be of some partial

9th. Drawing a heavy roller over the young wheat, both in Autumn and Spring. This pro-cess must be useful, in crushing many eggs and

10th. Permitting sheep and other animals to graze the wheat fields while the insects are laying their eggs. By these means, large numbers of

the eggs will be devoured with the leaves.

11th. Burning the stubble immediately after harvest, and ploughing in the remains. This is by far the most practicable and effectual mode of exterminating the insect, or, at least, of checking its increase. In the stubble are many pupe of the fly, at this time completely in our power; if, in reaping, the stubble is left high, the fire would sweep rapidly over a field, and destroy nearly all these puper; the few which escaped the fire would, by the plough, be buried so deep as to pe-rish in the earth; mere ploughing in of the stubble must be highly useful. If the two recommendations last named were thoroughly put in prac-tice over the whole country-not only upon wheat, but also on rve and barley, and any other plants attacked by the Hessian fly—the ravages of this insect would, in all probability, ere long, become

It may not be improper, in this place, to state, that the foregoing account of the habits of the Hessian fly is derived from my own long-con-tinued observations, and that I have, moreover, endeavored to consult all the papers of any im-portance which have been published on the sub-

There are in the United States, besides the Hessian fly, several other insects which attack the wheat while in the field. Those persons who assert that the former lays its eggs on the grain, in the spike or head, have undoubtedly mistaken for the Hessian fly some one of these other insects. The following brief notices of the more important of these enemies I have abridged from the accounts comprised in Dr. T. W. Harris's "Treatise on some of the Insects of New England, which are injurious to Vegetation," (Camb. 1842, 459 pages, 8vo.,) a work of great interest

and value.

In it the inquirer will find a faithful digest of all the reliable information we have on the nu-merous insects which injure our plants, fruits, and trees; and, in addition, he will learn the means of defence, so far as any have been discovered. The book ought to be in the hands of every intel-

ligent farmer and orchardist.

1. A grain moth, (Angoumois moth—alucita cerealetta, Oliv.,) probably the same as described by Colonel Carter, in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," vol. 1, 1771; and by J. Lorain, in Mease's "Archives of Useful Knowledge," volume ii, 1812. It is about three-eighths of an inch long when its wings are shut. The upper wings are of a light brown satin color and lustre, covering the body horizontally above, but drooping a little at the sides.— The lower wings and the rest of the body are ash-The moth lays her eggs usually on the the skin of the larva (now brown and hardened, colored. young and tender grain in the field; each caterpillar from these eggs selects a single grain, bur-rows into it, and remains concealed, devouring Subjecting the grain to a heat of the same curve above as the outside of the of 167 deg. Farh., for twelve hours., in an oven,

will kill the insect. small orange-colored two-winge which lays its eggs in the head of wheat while blossoming. The maggots from these eggs are without feet, tapering towards the head, at first perfectly transparent and colorless, but soon becoming orange-yellow; and when mature, are its outer skin,) through which many parts of the future fly may be distinctly seen. Finally, this scarf splits along the thorax, or back, and the in to the earth, within which they undergo their final transformations. This insect (or one very simi States and in Canada for several years past; but no effectual mode of preventing the mischief, or of destroying the insect, appears to have been de-

> 3. The wheat caterpillar .- This is a span worm of brownish color, with twelve feet-six near each end of the body. It feeds on the kernel in the milky state, and also devours the germinating end of the ripened grain. It is said to be found in the chaff when the grain is threshed. We have little certain knowledge concerning the pa-

In addition to these three, there are probably other insects more or less injurious to our wheat crops. Much has been published in our journals relative to these depredators; yet their habits are imperfectly understood, and many of the accounts are confused and contradictory. It is greatly to be desired, that all who have the opportunity should endeavor to make careful observations, and communicate them to the public.

These observations must be accompanied by accurate descriptions of the insect under exami nation; and in its various stages; otherwise, most of the labor will be spent in vain.

* The history of the Hessian fly, presented above, is interesting, and the statements of the mode of propagation, and the habits of this insect, offer important suglons and aids to the reflecting farmer in his efforts to avoid its depredations. But in regard to the "remedial only have been devised by mere closet and flower-pot every practical farmer, as being either obviously ineffec-tual, or costly beyond all possible amount of benefit to mer also,) applies strongly to the 8th and 11th proposed most profitable improvers of lands, would incur the la-Lor, and loss of manure, of burning off the stubble and intermixed grass, immediately after harvest, (to say nothing of the necessary previous removal of all the wheat,) and of ploughing the whole field afterwards, merely for this one object, even if assured that the

measures would secure the Hessian fly same farm, from all attacks of the Hessian fly [Enquirer. mel is undoubtedly the moth weevil of this country .-And it seems to be also the same insect which is now known in France as the alucite des grains, and which was so destructive a few years ago, that the Central and best remedy for opposing its ravages.- L'Enquirer.

PRESERVATION OF PEACH TREES.—By tying a sect was not propagated by sowing the grain which grew on fields infected with it. The prohibition was doubtless based on the erroneous sian fly. The latter egg hatches and becomes a prepresentation of Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. representation of Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. pupa, as usual; but from the pupa case, instead of the Hessian fly, issues one or more of these milike Hessian fly issues one or more of these milike Hessian fly issues one or more of these milike Hessian fly issues one or more of these milike Hessian fly issues one above the ground, the drippings will destroy the worms; or train oil poured round the trunk, or

NAVY DEPARTMENT-ORDERS, &c.

May 22. Carpenter Fras. Sagee, detached from naval ylum and waiting orders. Carpenter James Magill, to naval asylum. Midshipman W. K. Bridge, detached from receiving ship Ohio, and to steamer Mississippi. Midshipman James Wiley, detached from re-

ceiving ship at Baltimore, and to steamer Mis-Midshipman John Walcutt, to steamer Missis-

Midshipman O. C. Badger, Midshipman Fras. Gregory, Midshipman T. S. Fillebrown, do.

A board for the examination of midshipmen is directed to be convened at the naval asylum, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 2d of June next, of which Commodore George C. Read is appointed President, Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, and M. C. Perry, and Captains E. A. F. Lavailette and Isaac Mavo, members. L'eutenant Wm. P. Griffin, detached from

the Charleston South Carolina station, and leave Lientenant Edward C. Bowers, detached from ceiving ship Boston, and leave three months. Lieutenant John Mooney, ordered to the re-Passed Assistant Surgeon John T. Mason, to

he receiving ship at Norfolk.

Lieut, R. D. Thorburn detached from navy yard at Norfolk, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant R. C. Cogdell to take passage in the tore ship Southampton, for duty on the coast of

MAY 24.

Richmond, May 29. THE SPIRIT OF THE VIRGINIA PRESS. With the sincere desire of laying before the

people of Virginia the true wishes of the different sections of the State, as far as they are represented by the Democratic journals, we this morning re publish the following from the Warrenton Flag of '98. In doing so, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret, that the Flag should have thought proper to employ such harsh language towards its brethren of Eastern Virginia, and especially of the city of Richmond. It is never good policy, in order to attain any object, to attack those in whose hands may ultimately rest the power of promoting that object. The Flag cuts city, alike-and ascribes to the "influence of the city of Richmond, her good cheer and selfish schemes, the unequal dispensation of honors." However this may be true of the Metropolitan Whigs, superior as they are in numbers, wealth and influence, it certainly is not applicable to the Spartan Band, who have so many difficulties to contend with. Small in numbers, though indomitable in spirit, the Democrats of Richmond have undergone numberless sacrifices to promote the good cause and save the State. On many occasions, when the Democrats have had the ascendancy in the Legislature, the party in Richmond have foregone the honors and distinctions, to which they were entitled for their unfaltering services, and have seen with pleasure the offices conferred upon their brethren of the country .-Moreover, had they been disposed to monopolize the offices, they could not have done so, as, for many long years, they have been represented in the Assembly by men of opposite politics, who, of course, would do every thing to defeat their wishes. When Democrats of Richmond have been selected for office, it has been the voluntary tribute of their Democratic brethren of the country to the merits and services of the Spartan Band-than whom we know no body of men more self-sacrificing, more honest or more devoted to the great principles of the Republican party, regardless of reward or promotion-Even were they disposed to exert an improper influence, they have not the power or the means to employ those seductive arts and tempting fascinations, calculated to catch the hearts and votes of their country friends-Upon the subject of "public works for the benefit of Richmond," we would respectfully contend, that our object has been to advocate a system of improvements for the benefit of the whole State. From the "location" of Richmond, it has been found necessary to concentrate many of those works at this city-but the original aim was, in building up Richmond, to advance the interests of the different sections through which these works passed, by furnishing better mode of transportation and opening larger markets. This has been the policy aimed at, which we sill regard as the wise and proper course. Without extended and commodious means of transportation to the rich fields of agriculture in the interior, none of our towns can flourish, nor can the interests of agriculture be

advanced. Is it not then wise to adopt a welldigested, general system, by which the extreme portions of the State may be knit together, and the welfare of all sections, dependent one upon another, be promoted?

But we had no idea of extending our remarks o far. We designed merely to express our general views on a subject so interesting to the honor and solid prosperity of Virginia. We look upon all portions of his good old Commonwealth with the same love and respect. We wish to see her progress with a steady step to the high destiny which Nature has marked out for her. We would favor no portion at the expense of antice, in the distribution of commercial advanhigh offices of Governor and Senator, whether they be from the West or the East, provided they come up to the Republican standard, and, from their qualifications and virtues, be acceptable to a majority of the eople of Virginia. On the sea shore, and on the Ohio river, the name of Virginia should be equally revered, her principles cherished, her honor and welfare held dear to the heart of every citizen. We wish to see all jealousies and sectional relings allayed-equal justice done to all-and the Old Dominion proudly remain "one and indivsible." With these views, we shall bow to the ection of the Republican Party, and give our hearty assent to the election

Virginia, but of Virgina entire : THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR. There is much speculation as to who is to suc-eed the Little Expunger; and it is gratifying to hear from various parts of the State, that Wil. justice be done he will assuredly receive the office. His services in 1840 and 1844 were very

of any good and true nan, East or West, who

will be called upon to represent the principles and

wishes, not of Eastern Virginia, nor of Western

distinguished; at one time counteracting the treachery of Rives, and at the other arresting the depredations of the Coons. No man in Virginia labored harder to preserve the Old Dominion from conquest; and no one deserves a richer reward for ability, zeal, and patriotism.

Offices of distinction have not been fairly distributed in our State: although fit and able men are to be found in every section of it. If the rains of Heaven had been as partial and as sectional, the country below tide-water, and espe-cially about Richmond, would be ten feet under

water; that about Charlottesville would be wet; and the rest of the State, a parched and thirsty Men are sent to the Legislature to represent every interest in, and every portion of the State; but public works for the benefit of Richmond go nearly all the appropriations of money; and Metropolitan politicians, or their relations, all the very honorable or lucrative offices. course of proceeding, has its effect beyond the limits of the State—the favored ones are made prominentmen; and, when a foreign embassy, a judgeship, or Secretary-ship is to be filled by the ap-pointment of the President, he is sure to select from Richmond, or from some adjacent section within its range. We would like to see a map of the State, with the name and location of each recipient of high office upon it. Would it not be a political curiosity? While the population would be in the west, as of old, all the wise men would hail from the East. The tide water, or Richmond portion of the map, would not be large enough to receive all the names made illustrions-a few by talents, but the most by place,

while the other portions would be blank, with the exception of a few inscriptions, very far between. We can call to mind but two Governors from beyond the Blue Ridge, and one Senator; a few of each, between the Ridge and tide-water, and they, from Albemarle and Orange—favored spots! But the crab and oyster portion of the State presents to our view a countless hostthicker than the frogs of Egypt and nearly as ravenous as her vermin. Why this unequal dispensation of honors? Not because of the population of lower Virginia: nor the superior qualifications of her citizens. It proceeds from the location and influence of the city of Richmondher good cheer and selfish schemes, and the cul-

pable supineness of the up country members of the Legislature. Whether Democrats or Whigs are in power, the Metropolitans play the game with the rest of the State, "heads we win, tails you lose." They, and a lew of their relations and friends, located in the counties near to them, are the embodiment of all the merit and talent of the State-and the Whigs and Democrats in other sections are provincials, almost barbarians-"Dalmatians and Pannonians"-and only fit to serve in the legions of the Capital and waste their blood and treasure in her aggrandisement. For our part, we are tired of seeing men sent to the Legislature, to be officered after they get to Richmond, and rarely from Let country members act indetheir own body. Let country members act inde-pendently, and it will be better for themselves, and better for their counties. Upper Virginia is entitled to an equal dispensation of offices. She calls loudly for William Smith as Senator in the place of Mr. Rives; and we desire to see her vishes respected.

A MODEL FOUND AT LAST.

It is truly cheering to the friends of the Union and of the rights of the South, to see the wise and patriotic course pursued by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its late session, in Cincinnati. It stands forth boldly, as a beaconlight, to point out the rocks and breakers upon

subject of Slavery in the Church, as the question had been brought before the body by various memorials, and adopted a long report, concluding with two resolutions, which will be found below. Well might the Cincinnati Enquirer say, "We are rejoiced to see such wise counsels prevailing. The question, so long in discussion in the Church, and which threatened such fearful consequences to its temporal peace as well as spiritual useful-

ness, is now, we hope, settled for years." We yet hope to see this salutary example followed by all the Churches. It is due to their Southern members, to the cause of religion, to the preservation of kind feelings between the different sections of the Union, and may affect the fate of our Federative system. The following resolutions, adopted by so overwhelming a majority, speak the language of love and peace law, and ordered the trustees to deliver the proto every other Church. May they be adopted as fitting models for their Northern Christian brethren in all the other Churches :

"Resolved, First, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was originally organized, and has since continued the bond of union in the Church, upon the conce-ded principle that the existence of domestic slave-ry under the circumstances in which it is found in the Southern portion of the country, is no bar

"Second, That the petitions that ask the Assembly to make the holding of slaves in itself a matter of discipline, do virtually require this judicatory to dissolve itself and abandon the organization and a state of the control of th nization under which, by the Divine blessing, it has so long prospered. The tendency is evidently to separate the northern from the southern portion of the church: a result which every good citizen must deplore as tending to the dissolution of the Union of our beloved country; and which every enlightened christian will oppose, as bringing about a ruinous and unnecessary schism between brethren who maintain a common faith. "It was moved to adopt the report. After short debate, and propositions to amend, without suc-cess, the vote was taken and resulted, yeas 164,

nays 12; non liquet 3; excused 1."

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND. As an evidence of the deep feeling which agitates the public mind of England on the subject of the Maynooth grant, we publish an interesting article from the New York Albion. The Oregon ness. Ireland, encouraged by the meagre offering, will never rest till she obtains all she craves. England, aroused by her bitter hostility to the Catholic cause, will be agitated to her centre, on account of the concession wrung from her ministers by Ireland. These two elements, in themselves, are enough to occupy the thoughts and efforts of British rulers. They will be very willing to "ease off" with the Oregon question, in order to concentrate all their energies upon their own discordant factions. To secure peace at with foreign nations:

"By the people of England the measure is not received with so much favor; the opposition out of doors is most formidable. Five thousand petitions, it is said, cover the table of the House of Commons imploring that body to resist the in-roads of popery. Sir Robert Peel is branded with deception, and with deserting his party, his friends, and the people. Nor do those who support him in Parliament fare better, but are daily receiving the phials of wrath poured upon their heads by their constituents. Few of these men will ever be again returned to Parliament. The question has certainly split up and divided parties even more than the Catholic Emancipation measure, which was also, every one remembers, carried by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel in opposition to the wishes of their party, and to a great mass of the people of England. The division lists present the most curious and anomolous appearance. Mem'ers sitting on the Govern-ment side of the house are seen voting against the Government, and some of the most uncompromising opponents of the Government are voting in this country for his celebrated articles in the iew. He attacks the cabin all his characteristic fire and vehemence, and as ces. We shall be content with any selections sails the Premier with gross personalities—yet he which the Republican Party may make for the votes with him! We have given one of his specches to-day: the concluding part, especially, is in his best style, because it is a piece of pointed censure and expression of political hate—leelings which always bring forward the entire energies of Mr. Macauley. He seizes his victim and

growls over him as he tears him to pieces with the savageness of a tiger and the strength of a lion.
"Sir Robert Peel, whose speech in reply we also copy, made a good defence, and also set him self right with the public in regard to his speech on the Oregon question, delivered on a former night. He showed most satisfactorily that the Maynooth grant was not wrung from him in consequence of the supposed hostile attitude as sumed by this country, since the measure was determined on many months ago, and long before Mr. Polk took his seat in the Presidential chair. He also cleared himself from the suspicion of tampering with Mr. O'Connell, and demonstrated that the Maynooth question is nothing more than a part of his policy, and would have been adopted if Mr. Polk had never been elected, and

if Mr. O'Connell were at the bottom of the sea. "Mr. Ward's resolution, which was to the effect that the grant to Maynooth should be paid out of the funds of the Protestant Church of Ire land, was lost, we are happy to say, by a very large majority, for only 143 could be found to vote with him out of a house of nearly five hun-dred members. To take Protestant funds and give them to the Catholics, would, indeed, be an additional firebrand in the present excited state of the Protestant mind of the country. The Maynooth grant must be paid from the national resources.

The New York Albion, ably edited by a native of England, does not seem to apprehend a difficulty between the United States and Great Britain .-We give his views, to which much weight is due, in consideration of his position and his intimate acquaintance with British politics. We presume that the negotiations are now going on, and trust that they may terminate satisfactorily to both countries. We deprecate war, unless it be necessary to vindicate the honor and the rights of

"The public sentiment in regard to the Oregon question is much less excited than at the former dates, and the public press has, in a great degree, passed on to other topics. The London Times, nowever, forms an exception to this remark, but it must be borne in mind that the Times is a paper in fierce opposition to Sir Robert Peel, and therefore cannot be depended on as speaking the sentiments of the British Cabinet. the opinion that as soon as the mild tone of the articles lately published by the government pa-per at Washington, the Union, is known in Lonon, the public mind will be much tranquilized. The danger of a rupture between the two countries is certainly much lessened by the appearance of the explanations on the part of the official journal. We hope and believe that the negotiations with Mr. Pakenham have been resumed, and that the discussions are going on favorably.

SLANDER REFUTED.

A few days since, we paid a merited compliment to the justice of the New Orleans Tropic, (Whig,) in retuting, as what it "believed to be a vile slander," the following charge of the Columbia (Tenn.) Observer against Ro. J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Some years ago, two gentlemen, we learn, of this county, sold property to the amount of several hundred dollars to a man in Mississippi, and took his note for the same. It was found necessary to bring suit upon this note; and to that end it was sent to an attorney in that State. The lawyer mislaid the note, and could not find it. After which the creditors made affidavit to the effect, that they had received such a note; upon which and the affidavit of the attorney, suit was brought but the man who had purchased the property peared in court, and swore that he had never pur chased the property, given his note, or had any dealings with the men, his creditors. The note as described in the affidavits, was found and pro-

Monday's Washington Union thus gives the finishing blow to the foul assault:

"The editor of the Tropic is right, and deserves our thanks for bringing this slander to our no-tice; for, otherwise, it might never have reached and probably the accuser never intended it to have reached—the person assailed. We are authorized to pronounce the whole statement to be utterly false and unfounded. No such sale, from the two gentlemen referred to, to Mr. Walker, was ever executed; no such note was ever made by him, by virtue of any such sale; nor did he ever make any affidavit denying such sale, or of he execution of the note which he is alleged to have given therefor."

A letter written at Abbeville, on the 22d inst. Passed Midshipman Jas. L. Blair to the hydrographical office.

Lieutenant John A. Davis to the navy yard at Norfolk.

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May 26.

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Fort George Island, or by letter 12st than any other on the Mississippi, north of St. Louis.—[Milwaukie Sentinel, 13th inst.]

East Florida. which our noble ship may be wrecked. We and published in the Augusta Chronicle of Sa- York Company. More than 600 had taken arms

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the United States Court for the fourth Circuit and Eastern District of Virginia, Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding, and James D. Halyburton, Associate Judge. One of the defendants, A., on the 20th January, 1842, executed a deed to P. and G., which was recorded in the Clerk's office of the Hustings Court for the city of Richmond, on the 22d day of the same month, conveying to them all the real and personal property, stock in trade, debts, credits and effects, of the said A. in trust, to secure certain creditors therein mentioned, designated as creditors of the first and second classes. A. petitioned on the 13th of August, 1842, to be decreed a bankrupt; and on the 17th September following, he was decreed a bankrupt.-The court set aside the deed to P. and G., upon the ground that it was made in contemplation of bankruptcy, and was a fraud upon the Bankrupt perty, &c., now in their hands to the Assignee in Bankruptcy, and to render an account before one of the Commissioners of the Court, of all the property, &c., which came to their hands, or to the hands of either of them, by virtue of said deed. The defendants asked for an appeal which was

granted on the usual terms. The Bankrupt act passed the 19th August, 1841, to take effect on the first of February, 1842 Under the decision in the above case, in which a large amount is involved, all deeds to secure the claims of any particular creditors, executed between the 19th August, 1841, and the first of February, 1842, are declared to be fraudulent and must be set aside.

Business called me to make a journey through some of the counties of Eastern Virginia, lying at the base of the Blue Ridge. As is my habit, I kept an imperfect journal of my trip. I found the people genteel, intelligent and hospitable. lands, originailly good, have been very much reduced from a bad system of tillage. They are now, however, in a state of gradual improvement, and may, by proper cultivation, be raised to a high degree of fertility.

The scenery, generally romantic, becomes oc-

casionally picturesque and beautiful. The Villages, particularly the country seats, are hand-somely laid out, the buildings good, and the exterior exhibits every evidence of neatness and com-

sions of a religious struggle, which will spread of Culpeper. The public buildings stand on the over the whole Kingdom with increasing fiercestreet, running in a line from north to south, crosses directly this eminence-and the slope on either side, (which is a beautifully inclined plane,) is built up with very handsome houses .-The western view of the Blue Ridge from this point, is grand, far beyond any thing I ever saw. stopt in this village, at the Central Hotel, kept by Mr. F. Millan; and I should be unjust to mysell, to the excellent and obliging landlord, to the kindness, hospitality and comfort shown me, and to the travelling community generally, EXTENSIVE SALE OF LAND AND were I not to give this house a passing notice. It is a commodious brick building, recently erected, and newly jurnished, and affords every home, they will be forced to keep on the best terms | comfort and convenience the traveller could de the best country kept house I have ever put up at. The kind deportment, obliging manner ex-cellent table, neat house, and large and well furnished rooms of the enterprising and worthy landlord, commend him favorably to the patronage of a generous public, and will be long and

Fredericksburg, 1845.

The "Washington Union" announces that the President has determined, in all appointments to Consulships to nominate American citizens, where it is possible. The fact that the Administration has made so few changes in the consulates, has been owing, it is said, to a want of the necessary time, and to the great multiplicity of other business which has devolved upon the President and his Cabinet. In due season the entire subject will be taken up, and disposed of with that care and attention which are commensurate with its acknowledged importance. We are glad to hear this. There is nothing more dangerous than other, but we would contribute all our means, to extend to all sections, alike, equal and exact just this latter number is seen Mr. Macauley, known foreigners. We have so-called "American Con-Culpeper, and lie near the village of Stephen suls" abroad who are unable to speak the language of the country they represent. We hope, too, if The Page Land, Ajax, and Owl Run Fac ject, that he will recommend an entire revision of the county of Fanquier, contiguous our present Consular system. It is full of faults and about eight or ten miles from Warr as it is, and in many respects entirely discreditable to the country. Some of our Consuls ought to be salaried officers, and all of them ought to McCoy, filed in the proceedings of the salaried. have their tees regulated by a law of Congress, as well as to the burdens imposed upon travellers

[From the Fredericksburg Recorder.] EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—We took a necessarily brief notice in our last, of the assembling in due a credit of one and two years to be this place of the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia. The session was brought to a close, late on Saturday night, after the transaction of no business of more than ordinary interest. The religious services were frequent and highly impressive, not only in the Episcopal, but in the churches of other denominations, the use of which had been kindly tendered. About 70 clergymen, and nearly as and is the house part of the Ajax Farm many Lay Delegates, were in attendance. Sunday the communion was administered to about 400 persons. The religious services were brought to an effective termination on Sunday night, by a very elequent and powerful discourse from Bishop Johns, and an admirable valedictory address to the clergy and laity by Bishop Meade, whose feeble health, we regret to learn, prevented him from preaching.

The number of strangers brought to the place on this occasion was very large, and the effect of these annual re-unions of citizens from various parts of the State, independent of religious edification, must prove highly salutary.

The weather, with slight exceptions, was delightful, and we have heard of no occurrence whatever, to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. tered in no degree. The houses seemed clastic. and to be endowed with an unsuspected capacity of accommodation—thus verifying the adage that "where there is a will, there will be a way."

We are requested to say, that the Convention adopted Resolutions of thanks to the several religious denominations for the use of their respective houses of worship, kindly tendered; and to the citizens, for their unbounded hospitality. The Convention adjourned to meet on the third Wednesday of May next, in Petersburg.

are to be held in the various wards of the city tonight, in approval of the Convention law and the We believe it to be the deliberate judgment of sound financial men, without regard party, that the debt of the State should be diminished, rather than increased, and that her revenues should not, under any circumstances, be diverted from the objects to which they were pledged by the law of 1842. That the act which the Governor placed his veto, would have diverted the revenues from those objects, and opened again the doors of spendthrift and profligate legislation, cannot be doubted by any one who reads the veto message. Those who take this view of the subject, are also deeply impressed with the idea, that the only sure protection from the threatened danger of increased debt and heavier taxation, is to raise a barrier against it by an amendment of the Constitution. [New York Sun, (Neutral.)

THE MEETINGS LAST EVENING.—The proceedings of the Ward meetings last evening claim the greater part of to-day's paper. In regard to the Convention and the Veto, it will be seen that they are as unanimous and as strong as could possibly be desired. They constitute a glorious response of the Democracy of the Empire City to the appeal made to the State by the Legislature and the Governor. Some of the Wards adopted Collector of the port, the feeling being too strong to be resisted;—others were restrained from doing the same by regard to the specific object for which the land a large floodigate to the meetings. the meetings were called.

[N. Y. Morning News, May 27. THE MISSION OF ASHBEL SMITH.-The Hart-

ford Times of the 23d inst., has the following paragraph relative to Mr. Ashbel Smith and the inion of President Jones on Annexation:
"We know not what Mr. Smith said in New York last Fall, and recently, with regard to his views on annexation, but we do know that he spent a day or two in Hartford, before taking the teamer for Liverpool, and here, only two days the upper dam, if kept tight; and as n before he sailed, told two gentlemen that he was ter can come into this field, it is believed personally opposed to annexation, from principle; but still he had no doubt that annexation would take place. He said that a large portion of the people of Texas were 'bound' to have that country annexed. He had no doubt on this point, but and himself were opposed to the measure from principle. This is the story he told in Hartford on Tuesday, the 29th day of April 1918.

the Half Breed land in Iowa. A great excitement prevails among the settlers. They have repeatedy met under arms to prevent the sale of the lands River passes by, within half a mile, by the sheriff, under a decree in favor of the New York Company. More than 600 had taken arms Reference is given to the Editors for the Reference is given to the Reference is given

MARTEA LOUISA, wife of David Bridges, county of Henrico. The friends and ac tances of the family are requested to all funeral from the Second Presbyterian Chur 5th street, this evening, at half past 4 without further invitation. Died, of Paralysis, on Saturday the 4th in Lowndes county, Miss., Mrs. Sally Sn. Hairston, wife of Harden Hairston, Esq. merly of Patrick county, Virginia, in the 54 of her age, She was taken sick about 9 in the morning, but no apprehensions of consequences were entertained by the fami til about four o'clock in the evening, who became insensible, and continued in that until about half past 11 o'clock, P. M., wis

expired. In the death of Mrs. Hairston ly her own family, but the community in she lived, has suffered an irreparable loss. and affectionate in all the varied relation wite, mother, friend and neighbor, she had manded the respect and esteem of all who become acquainted with her. If the beream mily can find no other consolation in the s dispensation of Providence which has den them of a wife and mother, it may serve balm to their wounded spirits to know, if tears of a large circle of friends flow in co with their own. Died, on the 19th inst., Dr. Joun L. TREE

Cartersville, Cumberland county, Va. He been torn away in the midst of an active and ful career, from a devoted wife, and he fants, too young to appreciate their mister. It will be their consolation in after life to ; that he was relieved by death from a paint hopeless disease, and that he has left them as heritance surpassing all earthly treasures at spotted name. His manners were mild an affected, his disposition sincere and amabibosom filled with noble and virtuous sent evinced not by professions only, but by ever erect and irreproachable. These trans manded the respect of all who knew he won the affections of a large number of who deeply deplore and will long reme exempt from guile or bitterness, or more rate of warm and lasting friendship. Few hare with a conscience more void of offend

Died, in Franklin county, at his late reon 6th May, 1845, in the 67th year of his Maj. John M. Holland, after a painting of some tew days' duration. The death of worthy citizen, from his usefulness in will be much lamented, not only by his but by the community generally, having s them in a public capacity for a great many resigned, and appeared to meet death with a s deal of composure and fortitude.

The distresses of his devoted wife and

tionate children, who watched with untirity over the dving bed of this truly good man ed to give him more uneasiness than his ation. A man to act comely, and de neighbors as he would have them to do will merit the same popularity and respects !

GROES.

DURSUANT to the decree of the C

P perior Court of Law and Chancery quier county, pronounced on the 11th day 1845, in a cause depending in the said Co name of Fitzhugh vs. Fitzhugh, on the 23a June next, at the front door of the Court Ho said county, will be offered for sale a large ber of very valuable Slaves. The said slav about sixty in number, and consist of those slaves of the late Thomas Fitzhugh, that were allotted by Commissioners Beale and Stovin, pursuant to the order in the said of the 16th October, 1844, to the heits and sentatives of William Fitzhugh, of N Fitzhugh, of George Fitzhugh, and of Mar

On the following day, at the same place pursuant to the same decree, will be offer sale three valuable parcels of Land, being portions of the real estate of the said Ta Fitzhugh, deceased, that were allotted by commissioners severally to the heirs of William Fitzhugh, of the said George Fi and of Henry Fitzhugh, and are designate plot and survey of William McCoy, which : panied the report of the said commissioner

These lots comprise the upper and mid

The boundaries of the several lots may in the clerk's office of said court, to which ence may be had. The Slaves will be sold for cash: the upon the following terms: the purchase case to pay down in cash a deposite of

to be secured by good personal security, number 4, number 6, and number 9. Lot No. 4 was allotted to the heirs of W Fitzhugh, contains 463 acres 3 roods and 2 and is the house part or South end of Run Farm. Lot No. 6 was allotted to the heirs of Lot No. 9 was allotted to the heirs

Fitzhugh, contains 333 acres and 1 rood, be South end of the Page Land Farm, and 2 roods and 16 poles, the North end of the And on the 30th day of June, on the ses, will be sold two other valuable and, being those portions of the said of the said Thomas Fitzhugh, deceased allotted as afcresaid to the heirs Fitzhugh and the heirs of the said Nich hugh, designated on the said plot as lot a

The former contains 322 acres 3 roo poles, and was allotted to the beirs Mary Fitzhugh; the latter contains 369 a 17 poles, and was allotted to the heirs of purchaser shall fail to complete his pur on a confirmation of the sale by the deposite to be forfeited. The title to be

order of the court, as security for the pa-the deferred instalments.

If the sales shall not be completed on for which they are advertised, they will nued from day to day until completed. By order of the commis JAS. A. ENGLISH, Auct.

May 27-culs FOR SALE.

THE Plantation called Palma Real I on the Sea Coast of East Figure midway between St. Augustine and to of the St. Johns River, and about twe from either, containing 549 60-100 acreent survey of the United States survey 200 agres of which is as good high ! any in this part of the country. of the sea Islands partly covered by ma and it is believed that the whole of it we as good sea Island cotton and provis them-and is so situated as to affor pect of the sea on the East side, and plains on the West side, and these excellent range for stock of every k beautiful height was the establishme Governor Grant, the owner of it whe along the margins of this hill at water; and as the sea coast of East generally proved healthy, it is preplantation will be equally so marsh, formed by the Guano Creek branch of the North River, which tween the said highlands, and the se on the East side, which he effected bor, in making dams and ditches Field, by connecting the East and We tance below the East and West side connected by another long dam of height to retain as much water as was his rice crop, for it is not known of the flood-tides come up to it, and in another floodgate, and from the upp passing through about the middle acres which would seem to gales of wind from the N. E., by the large high sea shore banks it on the East side, and from flood may be kept sufficiently dry for the the best Sugar Cane, or of the fine

Eastern boundary of this tract of public road from St. Pablo and from

Cotton, or other articles of dry culti-

miles from this plantation, and fish a

are to be obtained in quantity at less

that distance-and a fine bold sea

Governor Grant left this plantat than thirty acres of the high land has